HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol IV. WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1823. No. 169.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications

WILL BE SOLD,

AT the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Whitted, in the town of Hillsborough, on Saturday the 31st of May next, all the property of the deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Carriage, Wagon, Cattle, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, on a credit until the first day of January next. Bond and security required before the property is changed.

James Webb,
Executor.

April 18. 67—3w

THE RACE HORSE

NAPOLEON,

ONE of the handsomest and finest sons of that unequalled horse Sir Archy, will stand in Hillsborough every Thursday and Friday, at the very reduced price of ten dollars the season. References may be had to his hand bills, where all particulars may be seen relative to his unequalled performances on the turf, his blood, and his great reputation as a foal getter.

Lewis Sherley.

April 22. 67—

☞ The Drawings begin Next Month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 5th, 1823

We have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Schemes, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgements to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but in every section of the Union.—In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the CASH, as heretofore, *can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.*

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND, No. II.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

HIGHEST PRIZE

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of MAY, and will progress under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100.000 is	100,000	Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000 is	20,000	Dollars.
2 Prizes of	10,000 is	20,000	Dollars.
2 Prizes of	5,000 is	10,000	Dollars.
20 Prizes of	1,000 is	20,000	Dollars.
30 Prizes of	100 is	3,000	Dollars.
60 Prizes of	50 is	3,000	Dollars.
6000 Prizes of	12 is	72,000	Dollars.

The whole Scheme will be completed in

TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets $12 | *Quarters,* $3 00
Halves.....6 | *Eighths*.....1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON

NMOUMENT LOTTERY

Commences Drawing 14th MAY.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 prize of $20,000—2 of $10,000—2 of $5,000—3 of $2,000—8 of $1,000—50 of $100—100 of $50—200 of $20, & 5000 of $10—The whole to be completed in

SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $10 | *Quarters,* $2 50
Halves.....5 | *Eighths*.....1 25

TICKETS and SHARES in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, 114, *Market-street*

BALTIMORE:

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, *and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America*

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash for Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. *Sec'ry—Baltimore.*

66—3w

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington April 26.		Fayetteville May 1.		Newbern. April 26.		Petersburg. April 25.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	125 a	130	125 a	175	175	200	130	175
Apple,	——	40	42	40	45	40	45	38	40
Peach,	——		—	50	60	75	85	50	60
Bacon,	lb.	9	11	8½	9	8	9	9	10
Beeswax,	——	33	35	30	32	32	35	—	
Butter,	——	12½	15	15	20	18	25	—	
Coffee,	——	24	25	24	28	27½	29	28	30
Corn,	bush.	60	65	65	70	51	52	70	75
Cotton,	lb.	9	10	8	10	9½	9	8	11½
Candles, mould,	——	12	14	—		12½	15	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	100	107	—		70		—	
Flour,	bbl.	700	900	650	725	900	1000	650	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	90	100	112	125	125		95	100
Country,	——	38	40	37	40	45	50	—	
Iron,	ton	9250	9500	10080	11200	—		9500	10500
Lard,	lb.	10		—		8	9½	—	
Lime,	cask	150		250		—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	26	27	29	31	30		33	40
Porter, Phil.	doz.	—		—		—		225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg	—			800	—		550	700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	82	85	90	100	90	100	115	130
West India,	——	60	65	75		75	85	80	90
New England,	——	37½	40	42		45		38	50
Rice,	cwt.	275	300	357	450	350	400	—	
Shot,	——	—		1100	1200	—		1000	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55		80	85	—		75	87
Turk's Island,	——	45		65	75	—		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750	850	700	900	1000	1200	750	1214
Loaf,	lb.	—		16	19	18	20	15	20
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——	—		152		—		112½	150
Hyson,	——	—		100	125	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	112½
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	250	375	—		350	1000
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	8	9	10		—	
Whiskey,	gall.	35	37	40		40		35	40
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		—		—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——	—		—		160	175	—	
Sherry,	——	—		—		160	200	—	
Port,	——	—		—		—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		75	90	—		—	

NOTICE.

SPECIAL letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of the late George Clancy, deceased, they will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 7th of May next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, all his Store Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, a quantity of Corn and Fodder, several barrels of Brandy and Whiskey, and some other spirituous liquors, and a few barrels of excellent Cider, Hogs, one yearling Heifer, and one Horse. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchasers giving bond and good security before the delivery of the property.

William Huntington,
Thomas Thompson,
Special Administrators.

April 16. 67—tds

TRUST SALE.

IN execution of the trust and power in me vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 10th December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein named, I shall, on Monday the 12th May next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the Market House in Hillsborough, the tract of land whereon the said Francis Child lately resided, containing abou 500 hundred acres; lying on the waters of Cain Creek—also the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child, in and to the Lot in the town of Hillsborough, whereon his mother, Mrs. Frances Child, now resides—and likewise the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child, in and to several likely young negroes now in the possession of his said mother, Mrs. Frances Child.

Thos. Thompson, *Trustee.*

April 2. 61—tds

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

William Bell's Ex'rs vs. *Shubal Garner and John Garner.* } Original attachment. Levied on real and personal estate.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendants in this case are residents of another state, It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendants to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.

A copy.

Jesse Harper, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2 62½ 63—6w

A few copies of the Natural History of

Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, &c.

for sale at this office.

M'Dowell's Bible Questions

for sale at this office.

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

for sale at this office.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Pleasant Henderson vs. *Edward Robson.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Edward Robson appears before said court, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, **John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

James Carrington vs. *John J. Carrington admr. and others.* } Petition for distributive share.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Moore and wife, and John Knight, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless they appear at the next court of said county, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there file their answer in this cause, that judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and suit set for hearing ex parte.

Test, **John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Moses M'Cown vs. *Joseph M'Murray.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph M'Murray, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months that unless the said Joseph M'Murray appears before said court, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, **John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 24th day of May next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said lands for the year 1819, with the cost of advertising, &c. viz.

540 acres adjoining Joseph Allison, given in by William McCluskey.

150 acres adjoining John McDade, given in by Thomas McCluskey.

Thos. Clancy,
Late Sheriff

April 9. Price adv. $1 75 66—6w

The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office.

Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society was held at the Union Hotel in the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th March, 1823, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of reclaimed worn out land, in the present year, a premium of 10 dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre, 5 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fattest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best boar, 5 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece woollen fulled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece mixed cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars,

For the best piece of flannel, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars

For the best pair woollen stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best pair cotton stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best two horse plow, 10 dollars.

For the best one horse plow, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising corn, cotton or potatoes, produce well authenticated certificates of the admeasurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring, planting and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next, to be conducted by a committee of arrangements consisting of five members, and that the premiums be awarded by a committee of nine members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months.

John Taylor, *Sec'ry.*

April 2. 54—3m

AN adjourned meeting of the society will take place in the town of Hillsborough, at the Union Hotel, on the 29th of May next, when and where all the members of the society, and all others who wish to encourage agriculture and agricultural improvements, are particularly requested to attend.

April 2. 64—tm

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

Janoary 1. 52—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1823.

Dicey Mangum vs. *John J. Carrington and others* } Petition for partition of the land of John Carrington, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, George Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Carrington Knight, William Knight, John Knight, Nancy Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Jeptha Knight, James Knight, Jefferson Knight, Meekins Knight, Raleigh Knight, and Mary Knight, children and heirs at law of their mother Mary Knight, deceased, (which said Mary was one of the children and heirs at law of John Carrington, late of Orange county, deceased,) reside beyond the limits of this state, the eight last mentioned of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years: It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months successively, that the said defendants who are of full age, and those under the age of twenty-one years, by their guardians, appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next and put in their answers to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv. $8 20. 66—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1823.

Jarret Yeargain vs. *Edward Robson.* } In Equity. Injunction Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said Edward Robson to appear here at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next, and put in his answer to the complainant's bill, orherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test,

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. $2 75 66—6w

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Raleigh Register.

Agriculture of North-Carolina.

LETTER I.

To Charles Fisher, esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

SIR—In a late number of the Raleigh Register, I noticed a proposition made by you, on ther part of the Rowan Agricultural Society, to the county societies formed under the late act of the legislature for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures. I could not help feeling great pleasure at seeing this article, because it indicates at least, that this public measure, intended, by some of the most enlightened of our citizens, to be of great utility, and approved by a very general concurrence of voices in the assembly, will not, like many other plans intended for the same purpose, prove nearly useless, for want of those corresponding efforts on the part of the community, which are indispensable, in order to carry such a measure into effect. Liberal and enlightened as are the provisions of this act, still I will venture to predict, that they will be of little use, if our farmers remain so insensible of their importance, as to neglect to form the county societies, or to attend the meetings of the societies when formed, or finally, if they neglect to engage heart and hand, in carrying into effect, by their own efforts, the measure which has thus been adopted for their encouragement.

In order that the public may receive the advantages, resulting from the combined experience and wisdom of all the county societies, the board of agriculture has been wisely constituted; and, composed as it is of those who, from the rank they hold in their respective associations, may be supposed to be earnest for the advancement of the objects in view, its members may be expected to exhibit the most enlarged and enlightened views, that are any where to be found among our citizens, respecting the nature of their trust, and the manner in which it is to be executed. In short, it is reasonable to look to the board for both wisdom and zeal;—wisdom in devising the means and modes of improvement; and zeal in their accomplishment. We may indulge the hope, moreover, that they will be superior to local prejudices, and will make *the interests of the state at large,* the object of their measures; —that they will regard such improvements as are calculated to benefit *large sections* of the state, at once, as coming particularly under their province, and as being the kind of interests which are especially committed to their charge.

Suggestions of this kind will, it is presumed, be the more admissible now, since the individuals who are to compose the board of agriculture are not yet designated, and consequently nothing personal can be either intended or inferred. We believe, too, that whenever the members of the board are ascertained, they will not be averse to learning the opinions and wishes of their fellow-citizens and constituents; and I should esteem it fortunate, if these hints should be the means of eliciting from others, a similar disclosure of their views respecting this important subject:—a subject more closely allied with our interests at present, and more worthy of our attention, than the political concerns of all the world besides. Such intimations, however, are to be regarded, not as *rules* to direct them, but as *materials,* which they may make use of to a greater or less extent, as they shall see fit. But I hope that they, and all the agricultural societies, will remember one thing at least, that this money has been appropriated on purpose to be expended, and that it is not to be *laid up,* but to be *laid out,* "for the good of posterity."

With regard, sir, to the particular mode of advancing the interests of agriculture and rural economy, which is recommended by the Rowan society, namely, "To appropriate a part of the agricultural fund to defray the expenses of geological surveys," I have had some opportunity to judge of its utility, both from inquiring into its objects, and from observing what has been done in this way abroad. But before discussing that subject, I beg leave to suggest a few ideas on the *general principles* which ought to govern our agricultural societies, as well as the board of agriculture.

Our inquiry, then, is not, how shall we carry on our farming business with-

ut labour?—Nor is it, how shall we carry it on with less labour than we are obliged to employ at present? But the question is, how can we employ the same labour to a better purpose, so as to augment our annual profits, to multiply the comforts and conveniences of life, and to increase the wealth and respectability of the state? It is said, that agriculture, as well as the other arts, is susceptible of great improvement—that the farmers of one country carry it on to much greater advantage than those of another—and that a similar difference is apparent in different parts of our country. *We* wish to obtain the secret, and learn how to render *our* lands more productive—to make them bring us better crops without wearing out. In short, we have two objects in view,—first, to ascertain how we may increase our present profits; and secondly, how we may render our estates *permanently* more productive and valuable. Such, sir, are my sentiments and wishes, and I believe too, that I speak the minds of all my brother farmers, who feel any interest in the improvements contemplated, or have any serious determination to lend a hand towards helping them forward.

In the first place, then, we hope that the formation of agricultural societies, will be the means of securing to every farmer, who chooses to put in practice what he learns, *immediate* advantages; so that he will find his next year's crop the better for it; that the same amount of labour, (making due allowances for the season) has produced him more fruits than it ever did before. Experience, moreover, proves that the greater part of mankind are influenced chiefly by the hope of *present* advantages, and comparatively little by those which are distant. Hence, unless our societies can promise a *speedy* reward to the efforts which they recommend, there is little hope that the great body of citizens will engage with much zeal in improvements.

But, notwithstanding this propensity in human nature to be influenced by the hope of present advantages only, or at least, by them chiefly, yet it is no doubt much wiser to look to our *permanent* interests; to consult, not merely what will be best for the present year, but what will be best for five, ten, fifty or a hundred years to come. As this is the part of wisdom, in relation to all things that affect the condition of man, so it is precisely what I conceive to be the most rational way of improving the interests of agriculture; and, although, as was hinted before, we cannot expect the hearty co-operation of the majority, unless we hold out the prospects of present or immediate advantages, yet, we evidently ought to consider *permanent* benefits as far more deserving of attention, than those which are merely *temporary*; and to take our measures accordingly—that is, while we endeavor to effect an immediat increase of profits, that we shall hold this object to be far less important than to add to the intrinsic value of our estates, by rendering our lands more fertile—by devising means to avoid wearing them out, and to reclaim such as are already exhausted—by opening new sources of profit, and new objects of enterprise: and, in short, by consulting, in every possible way, how *to stamp a lasting value*, not only on individual estates, but also on all the territory comprised within the limits of the commonwealth. Indeed, in order to secure these ultimate advantages, temporary sacrifices are to be made, however repugnant they may be to the feelings.

It is a mistake, into which many will be in danger of falling, *to expect too much* from the agricultural societies—consequently, if they do not suddenly realize all those benefits which they had anticipated, they will rail at such associations as altogether useless. But what did they expect? Perchance they hoped that *forming* an agricultural society would improve their crops, without any thing further; and had never supposed that they were to attend its meetings—to compare their own experience with that of their neighbors—to learn from those who were acknowledged to be the best farmers; and to return home with a firm and effectual determination to reduce to practice what they had learned. Or perhaps they had done all this, and therefore expected that the next year their crops would be doubled. Let us not either entertain or inspire any such fallacious hopes; but let us bear in mind, that solid and lasting improvements of every kind, are, usually, obtained only by long and persevering efforts: Nor, on the other hand, let any one undervalue the good actually to be obtained, because, when considered in relation to individuals, it does not seem prodigious. If it adds something to each individual, its importance to the whole community may be truly prodigious, although it be not such as to promise the poor man sudden opulence, or to the rich man a vast increase of his profits. Why has that celebrated saying of Dean Swift, in which he represents the man "who teaches how to make one additional blade of grass grow, as more truly a patriot than the whole race of politicians?"—Why has this saying been so highly prized, as to have been echoed hundreds of times in various parts of the world, every year, since it was written? The reason is plain; he who communicates to the public a method of adding only a small item to each *individual* man's crop, adds a most important sum to the aggregate amount. Nor is this additional sum limited to the present year: It is equally to influence the amount of succeeding years and ages. Hence, any improvement which is made in a *mechanical* art, which is carried on to a greater extent, is esteemed of great value, although, in itself, it may appear inconsiderable. Thus, in the art of tanning leather, of manufacturing cotton goods, or of making potter's ware, what seem at first view but trifling improvements, have been rewarded by the English government, with very high premiums, on account of the extent of the arts to which they respectively applied. The same is the case with the art of agriculture. Its productions are, of all others, the most extensive and important to society; and hence, any causes which affect the amount of each individual crop, are to be regarded as worthy of the utmost attention, although they should seem, when separately considered, to be of little importance. Hence, those causes which supply the means, either of increasing the actual products of a farm, or of lessening those expenses which operate as drawbacks on every agriculturist in society, are worthy of very particular consideration. In this view, the discovery of a bed of Plaster of Paris, or of Iron Ore, stamps an intrinsic and permanent value, not only on the particular spot where it is found, but on all the neighboring region.

This consideration leads me to confine myself, sir, more particularly to the proposition of the Rowan Agricultural Society, the discussion of which will afford the subject of my next letter.

Repectfully yours,
WALTER RALEIGH.

SPEECH OF CORNPLANTER.

In the winter of 1822, Cornplanter, the ancient chief of the Seneca nation of Indians, visited the governor of Pennsylvania, to solicit the repayment of the taxes which had been paid on the lands belonging to his people, requesting to be exempt from future assessments, and also to procure legal restraints upon their civilized neighbours, whereby the injuries which they had received might in future be prevented. At the suggestion of the governor, an act was passed, granting the desired relief; information of which was communicated to the chief, in a letter from the secretary of state. On the 4th of June following, a meeting was held, according to appointment, between the commissioners appointed under the act, and Cornplanter and his companions. The following speech is extracted from the report made by the commissioners to the governor, as delivered by Cornplanter on this occasion

"Yesterday was appointed for us all to meet here. The writing which the governor has sent here has pleased us very much. I think that the Great Spirit is very much pleased that the white people have been induced to assist the Indians as they have done, and that he is pleased also, to see the great men of this state and of the United States, so friendly to us. We are much pleased with what has been done.

"The Great Spirit first made the world, and next the flying animals; and found all things good and prosperous. He is immortal and everlasting. After finishing the flying animals, he came down on the earth and stood there; and then he created the beasts; then he made different kinds of trees and weeds, and all sorts of people of every kind. He made the spring and other seasons, and the weather suitable for planting. These he *did* make; but *stills* to make whiskey to be given to the Indians, he did *not* make. The Great Spirit bids me tell the white people *not* to give the Indians this kind of liquor.

"When the Great Spirit had made the earth and its animals, he went into the great lakes, where he breathed as easily as any where else, and there he made all the different kinds of fish. The Great Spirit looked back on all that he had made. The different kinds he made to be separate, and not to mix with and disturb each other. But the white people have broken his commands by mixing their colour with the Indians. The Indians have done better by *not doing so*.

"The Great Spirit wishes that all wars and fightings should cease. He next told us, that there are three things for people to attend to.—First. We ought to take care of our wives and children. 2d. The white people ought to attend to their farms and cattle. 3d. The Great Spirit has given the bears and deer to the Indians. He is the cause of all things that exist, and it is very wicked to go against His will.

"The Great Spirit wishes me to inform the people that they should quit drinking intoxicating drink, as being the cause of diseases and death. He told us, not to sell any more of our lands; for *He* never sold lands to any one.

"Some of us keep the seventh day, but I wish to quit; for the Great Spirit made it for others afar off, but not for the Indians, who ought every day to attend to their business. He has ordered me to quit drinking any intoxicating drink, and not to lust after any women, but my own, and informed me that by doing so I should live the longer. He made known to me, that it is very wicked to lie. Let no one suppose this, which I have now said, is not true.

"I have now to thank the governor for what he has done, and *have* him what the Great Spirit has ordered me to cease from; and I wish the governor to inform others of what I have communicated.

"This is all I have at present to say."
CORNPLANTER.

Unsettled Balances.—Our readers will be gratified to learn from the following document, that the unsettled balances of the war department, principally arising out of the late war, which at first amounted to the sum of forty-five millions of dollars, and subsequently reduced to fifteen millions, have now been reduced to the comparatively small sum of three million six hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-two cents. And this sum it is probable will be still farther reduced by the operation of the act of the last session of congress, which authorises credits to be given for all sums equitably due, but which have been hitherto withheld for the want of vouchers destroyed or lost, but capable of being established to be due by other testimony. It therefore appears that the sum ultimately lost will be surprisingly small, considering the nature of the advances necessarily made.

Treasury Department,
Third Auditor's Office, 24th Dec. 1822.

SIR: Referring you to the letter I had the honor to address you, under date of the 26th December 1821, accompanying the statement of accounts unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than three years, on the 30th of September of that year, I now have the honor to hand you a like statement of the present year.

The former statement exhibits, in the first column, the sums outstanding on the 30th of September, 1821, of moneys which were advanced prior to the 3d March 1817, amounting in the aggregate, to $ 5,724,710 78

By the present statement, the amount of accounts of that description appears to be only 3,682,346,52

The same having undergone a diminution of 2,042,354 26

Of this latter sum, the moneys refunded, and which are to be carried to the credit of the surplus fund, amount to $71,121 03.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,
PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*
Hon. JOSEPH ANDERSON,
Comptroller of the Treasury.

New York Battery.—We are glad to discover, from the New York papers, that extensive improvements of the beautiful promenade at New York, known by the name of *The Battery*, are in progress, under the direction of the corporation. We were as much surprized at observing that public property apparently neglected, when we visited the city a year ago, as we were to see the Bridewell and another receptacle for criminals allowed to disfigure the Park, (another beautiful enclosure) putting the noble City Hall to the blush for the uncouth vulgarity of its neighbors. A semi circular wall of stone is now erected quite round the battery to the steamboat wharf. On the first of next month castle Clinton, the fortification which gives a name to this promenade, is to be re-conveyed to New York by the executive of the United States, under the authority of the act of congress, passed the session before the last, and that immense work, erected at great expense, is to be demolished. It is supposed to be no longer worth the cost of keeping it in repair, since the erection of the interior line of defence; inasmuch as before any fleet of an enemy could even approach near enough to the city to be within cannon shot of Castle Clinton, the city itself would be, by means of bombs, wholly at the mercy of the invader, whom that fort could not prevent from laying it in ashes. The *exterior* line of defence, however, is now, we believe, considered impregnable and impassable, making the interior unnecessary, even were it capable of being rendered an efficient defence in the last resort.

Nat. Intel.

A writer in the New-York Statesman says—"Our brethren of the southern states will probably be surprised to learn that upwards of 2000 men have been at work upon our canals during the whole of the cold winter past. In May next, the number will be increased to *six* or *seven thousand*, and by October it is intended to open the navigation from Lockport to Albany, *three hundred and thirty miles!*"

There are now published in Philadelphia (says the Aurora) upwards of thirty periodical papers, viz. ten daily, eight weekly, and twelve monthly and quarterly.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.

The schr. William and Nancy, has arrived at Boston from Malaga, and furnishes the following news from Spain.

Madrid, March 11.

The king, court and cortes, were to leave Madrid on the 8th inst. The king frustrates much that is attempted.

It is thought that on their arrival at Seville, the king will be declared incapable of reigning and a regency be appointed.

This day the regiment of Galicia will leave the city, on their march to Seville, to protect his majesty's government from any molestation they might experience from the Guerrillas, who infest that province, on their removal thither.

We learn by yesterday's mail, that 40,000 Portuguese troops have entered Badajoz, where they are to remain until a part is assigned them by the Spanish government in the approaching warfare.

The guards of the custom house, throughout Spain, are said to amount to 60,000 men! They have all been recently armed and equipped, and only await the royal mandate to march into La Mancha, where is to be the general rendezvous.

The fortresses are provisioned and garrisoned—a guerrilla war will be carried on—but the French may reach Madrid—Mina may invade France, and attempt a revolution.

It does not appear that war has, as yet, been formally declared. The intention of the French army appears to have been to march directly towards Madrid, and surprize government; which, however, had a foresight of their iniquitous views and retired providentially to Seville, from whence they can with more facility retire to Cadiz, in case affairs should be inauspicious. Cadiz will afford them a safe and secure asylum.

It is said a regiment of French deserters has been formed in Catalonia.

Recruiting goes on in the vicinity of Malaga, and the new soldiers are in spirits and generally singing patriotic songs.

SPANISH PAPERS.

The following are additional extracts from our files of the Madrid Espectador, to the 7th of March:

The vanguard of the invading army reached Bayonne the 15th of February.

Gen. Lallemand and several other French officers, who have been persecuted for their love of liberty, are about leaving England for Spain, to contend for freedom against French oppression.

The greatest activity was manifested in England in preparing muskets for the Spaniards; a considerable quantity had already been sent off, and several thousands were shortly to follow.

The files of the Espectador are crowded with addresses from all parts of Spain. They breathe the sentiments of a people determined to defend the sacred cause that calls them to arms.

The females of all classes are busily employed in the noble task of preparing linen, &c. for their husbands, brothers, and sons, who are going forth to meet the invaders; and the more wealthy part of the Spanish fair have spontaneously contributed funds to this laudable purpose.

A Spaniard, a native of Bunol, in the Province of Valencia, has offered the government to arm and equip a company of eighty men at his own expense. The same generous devotion to their country manifests itself among all ranks of Spaniards.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

We can hardly imagine a situation more difficult, critical and uncomfortable, than that in which Ferdinand of Spain was left at the last dates from Europe. Notwithstanding what has been said against this monarch, from all that we can learn, we believe him to possess a sounder head, and naturally a better heart, than have generally been allowed him. His prominent faults as a sovereign, are indecision of character and irresolution. His life—at least his public life—has been one of peculiar trouble and vicissitude. Every intelligent reader will recollect the tottering condition to which the kingdom of Spain had been brought, by the mismanagement and treachery of the avaricious favourite of Charles the Fourth, Godoy, the Prince of Peace; and the circumstances under which Charles abdicated in favor of his son Ferdinand. The latter had scarcely placed the coronet upon his brow, before he was invited to Bayonne, to a conference with Napoleon, then in the zenith of his power, and playing with crowns and sceptres like so many baubles. At this conference he was entrapped, carried off a prisoner, and confined during the bloody conflict which followed the attempt to establish Joseph Bonaparte upon the Spanish throne, and which terminated in the overthrow of the whole Bonaparte family. On re-ascending the throne of his fathers, he found his kingdom exhausted in resources, stripped, in fact, of its American possessions, and divided and distracted at home. What followed is well known. Cabal has succeeded to cabal, and faction to faction, alternately clothing him with absolute power, and stripping him of every thing but the empty name of king, until the present crisis, which must soon result in events disastrous to every germ of liberty in Europe, or overwhelming to the crowned conspirators against the rights of man. Monarchs, like all others in office, are apt to lean towards the side of power.

To strengthen ourselves, in whatever situation we may be placed, and to take measures to perpetuate our good fortune, whether in public or private life, is natural—it is human nature. But notwithstanding this principle, it does not follow that Ferdinand has been altogether blameable for the vacillating course which has marked his inauspicious reign. He may have been the child of circumstances wholly beyond his control—now thrust forward by the bigotted priests as the head of a cruel depotism, and then again cast abroad upon the wild, tempestuous, and conflicting billows of a fierce democracy, unaided by experienced counsellors, an intelligent people, or the lights of practical knowledge.—But such have been the changes in Spain from one extreme to the other, and such the apparent weakness and irresolution of the sovereign, that we do not marvel that all confidence has been withdrawn from him. It has even been stated in the latest accounts, that a motion had been made in the cortes to declare the sovereign impotent and unable to remain longer even as the nominal head of the government—for at best he is nothing more. And a paragraph now before us repeats the fact that Ferdinand was opposed to a removal of the government from Madrid, and asked one of his ministers, if they intended to compel him to go against his will. "Yes," answered the minister, "*tied* if necessary," and then began humming the famous air "Tragala," &c. English, "*Gulp it down.*" This story is doubtless exaggerated, if it be not altogeter untrue. There is a degree of rudeness about it, which under any circumstances would have been inexcusable. Insult should not be added to misfortune. It moreover behoves the Spanish nation to treat the king kindly, and at all events to protect him from insult and injury.

The policy of England at present, is neutrality. But even this negative exhibition of her friendship, will be of vast importance to Spain during the approaching struggle, by enabling the former to supply the latter with arms, provisions, and stores of every description; and it is not improbable, should the war be prolonged for a year or two, that England may be drawn into the controversy in behalf of the peninsula. The influence of England has been strongly exerted in favor of peace; but powerful as she has been hitherto in negociation, her efforts against the meditated aggression and invasion, have been exerted in vain. But not a hair of the head of Ferdinand must be touched with violence; for the good will of England will depend entirely upon the moderation, forbearance, and respect with which he is treated. Should the king be brought to the block, England would join in the crusade to crush the revolutionists, and avenge his death. Should France, backed by the powers of the north, invade—and we do not see how she can retrace her steps—the conflict will be long and sanguinary. All accounts represent the Spaniards as full of eagerness to meet their threatened invaders; and, we doubt not that they will, as they always have done, exhibit splendid proofs of their courage and devotion to their country's cause. But it is not by mere vigor that battles are now gained, and kingdoms overrun; and the most essential elements of victory—in discipline—numbers and resources—the French are so vastly superior, as to make us tremble for the result. But the war will be unlike any former one. Should the allies march over every province—spread desolation over every plain—raze every castle, and lay in ashes every town—Spain will not be conquered, unless she chooses to bow the neck.

Let it be supposed that Spain is overrun, and the old despotism again established—it would probably not stand a month without the support of at least some hundred thousand French, German and Russian bayonets. Nor is this all; for, to borrow an expression from the second edition of lord Erskine's celebrated letter to the earl of Liverpool, when speaking of the holy alliance—"With all the force they can collect, there is *one empire* which they can never hope to subdue, the empire of opinion, whose throne is *the liberty of the press.*

[*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman, to his friend in the city of New-York, dated on board of the United States' ship Franklin,

Valparaiso, Jan. 10, 1823.

We sailed from Callao in October, and after a short and agreeable passage, arrived at Quilca, but found it almost totally abandoned by the inhabitants. A detachment of the Patriot army which had embarked from Callao since our departure from that place, appeared off the coast; the vice roy, apprehensive that they might land at that place, ordered all the inhabitants from the coast. The reduction of the city and mine of Arequipa, is said to be the primary and ostensible object of the expedition. The Peruvian congress were in session when

we sailed from Callao, and had accepted the resignation of the protector, (San Martin) who, to do away the impression of his influencing the proceedings of Congress, and also to render futile the accusation of ambition, resigned his protectorship into the hands of the legislative assembly, and embarked on board the brig Belgrano, for this place. —Upon his arrival here, he met with a very ungracious reception, especially from lord Cochrane, who is said even to have passed him in the street without noticing him. After remaining here a fortnight, he was escorted to the capitol by a guard of soldiers. Our country I am afraid will ere long find out their error in acknowledging the independence of this country. The intendances of Conception and Coquimbo have joined in a league to overthrow the existing constitution; to establish one free, elective and representative government; to throw of the shackles of commerce; to expel an odious prime minister, and to discharge the superfluous civil and military officers of government, who monopolize a considerable portion of the revenue.—Gen. Frere is at the head of the insurrection, and is considered the most popular man in Chili.—We arrived on the 27th of last month, and found the city in ruins, from an earthquake which happened on the 18th of last month. We shall doubtless remain out here a couple of years longer, as I see by the papers you were so kind as to send me, that we are to expect two store ships, out with provisions for us.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

By the arrival at New Bedford, on Tuesday week, of the ship Balæna, Gardner, from the Sandwich Islands, we learn that the brig Pearl, of Boston, had arrived at Woahoo, from the North West Coast, having been ordered off by the officer commanding (at Norfolk sound) the Russian N. W. company. After leaving the port she was boarded by the Russian frigate Apollo. Documents delivered to said brig by the commander of the A. declare the Russian claim to extend from lat. 51, N. on the N. W Coast of America, northward to Behring's Straits, and from thence to lat. 45, 40, on the Coast of Japan; and that all vessels, of whatever nation they may be, that are caught within 100 (Italian) miles of those limits, (except in case of actual distress) will be subject to confiscation, national vessels not excepted. The Apollo was about to despatch vessels, and also proceed down the coast for the purpose of ordering all vessels off which might be found within these limits. Our citizens, government and all, have been flattering themselves that the Czar of Muscovy was not in earnest, when he issued his famous decree in effect declaring himself Czar of *one half* of North America also. The above however, we presume, will open their eyes.

A writer in the Boston Evening Gazette, in speaking of the late news from the N. W. Coast, says—"It is now for the first time made known that the Russian government have actually undertaken to carry into effect their preposterous claims of sovereignty over land and sea, within certain latitudes on the North West Coast of this continent. We use the term preposterous, because in this age of the world it is not a little ridiculous as well as barbarous, to assume a sovereignty over any part of the main ocean. Such an assumption we are convinced, has never been attempted by any christian potentate, for more than two centuries, or since the establishment of the freedom of the seas by the treaty of Utrecht, in the year 1712.

"The trade of the United States, in furs, on some parts of the coast, within the prohibited limits, has, heretofore, proved extremely profitable, and a vast deal of property growing out of this traffic, is transported to China, and thence brought home in teas, silks and Nankins, to this country The merchandize imported into Canton from the N. W. Coast, and the Sandwich Islands, is disposed of for about two fifths of the whole amount of imports in American vessels, from every part of the globe. This is too valuable a commerce to be excluded from by force.—No doubt the emperor Alexander is determined to risk his credit as a statesman, for the purpose of protecting the trade of his favourite North West Company; whose privileges almost amount to sovereign power both in Russia and out of it, within their trading districts. But it remains to be seen whether the naval powers of England and the United States, will patiently submit to this flagrant attack upon the freedom of the seas. The assertion of a wide territorial sovereignty by Russia, is upon grounds not only not supported by facts, but quite untenable in argument."

It is gratifying to perceive the friendly feeling which is manifested for each other, and for the respective nations to which they belong, by the officers of the American and British squadrons in the West India station If any thing could have lessened the grief of the American officers for the loss of their gallant comrade, the late lieut. Cocke, it must have been the tender sympathy they received from the British officers who were present on the melancholy occasion. The schr. Rising Sun, recently arrived at Norfolk, from Jamaica, was convoyed till out of danger of the pirates by a British sloop of war, the commander of which expressed his satisfaction at having an "opportunity of reciprocating the friendly attention of American cruisers to British merchant vessels." Little acts of kindness, which cost nothing more than the will to perform them, are not generally valued as highly as they should be. In any station of life they are important; and alike subserve our best interests, whether we extend them to friends or foes. [*Virginia Herald.*

Law Intelligence.—An interesting cause (George Riley vs. William Bradford) was tried a few weeks since, before the Superior court of the Territory of Arkansas. The facts, as proven on the trial, were that the plantiff, in December, 1817, was taken by a soldier, on suspicion, and brought to Fort Smith, then under the command of maj. Wm. Bradford, of the U. S. Army, the defendant: The defendant caused the said plantiff to be taken into the custody, and kept in charge of a guard of soldiers for fifteen days, during which time he was barbarously and repeatedly tortured with a punishment known in the army by the name of *paddling*—and finally, the said plaintiff was compelled to enlist by maj. Bradford, and continued as a soldier until October, 1821, when he was discharged. The jury on the above facts, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $14,50.—Counsel for the plaintiff, Roane, Sevier, Crittenden, and Ashley; for defendant, Trimble, Quarles, and Oden.

Charleston Courier.

The London Quarterly Review states, on good authority, that in 18 months ending in August last, not fewer than 400 slave ships had departed from the western coast of Africa, carrying away upwards of 100,000 slaves; nearly one-half of these were French, the rest mostly Portuguese."

Animal Sympathy.—On the day of the great thaw, a spaniel was observed opposite to Thionville floating down the Moselle on a Small piece of ice. It is not known how the poor dog got into that situation; but he set up piteous cries. Having passed one of the dogs belonging to the decoys on the left of the Moselle, that intrepid animal dashed into the river, soon reached the unfortunate spaniel, and seizing him by the neck swam on shore with him amidst the acclamations he spectators.

[*French paper.*

St. Johns, (Antigua,) Feb. 18.

Extraordinary Longevity—Died, on Friday last in the bay, a black woman named STATIRA, who by information from herself, must have attained the advanced age of 132 to 134.

She was a slave, and hired as a day labourer during the building of the jail, and was present at they laying of the corner stone—which ceremony took place 116 years ago.

She also states she was a young woman grown when president Sharpe assumed the administration of the island, which was in 1706; so that allowing her to be only 18, it brings her age to that of 134.

Saratoga, N. Y. March 11.

We are acquainted with a case, which will justify the utmost severity of stricture on the present mode of proof by deposition. It was the trial of a disputed payment of about 300 dollars, the sum claimed on a bill to foreclose a mortage. The fees, merely for the examination of witnesses, and getting their evidence before the court, amounted to upwards of 600 dollars, more than double the sum in controversy.

Long Island Pippins.—We are informed that Mr. Henry Mitchell, of Flushing, Queens county, gathered last fall from one tree, eight barrels of apples, six barrels of which were sent to Liverpool by one of the line of packets as an adventure. The captain was requested to return him the proceeds in British sovereigns, thirty of which, amounting to $133 33, were lately paid over to Mr. Mitchell, exclusive of freight and commissions! Such is the celebrity of Long Island pippins throughout the world, and so important is the cultivation of good fruit.

[*N. Y. Statesman.*

"PAY ALL MEN."

The foregoing text of St. Paul should *command* the *serious* attention of every *good citizen*. All should observe the principle which it inculcates, and practice the punctuality which it enjoins. PRINTERS are less able to adhere to this admonition than any other class of the community; not because they disregard the precepts of the apostle, nor because they hold avarice in greater estimation than punctuality; but simply *because they are NOT PAID*. We hope our subscribers will take the text at the head of this article into serious consideration, and adopt the magnanimous resolution of "*paying all men*"—not paying the printer "*last*," as is usually done; but placing his name at the "*head of the list*," according to his necessities. *Phil. Free Press.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 7.

The governor of this state has issued a proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of *Thomas Curtis*, who made his escape from the jail of Anson county on the night of the 7th of February last. Curtis stands charged by a bill of indictment, with the murder of one Thomas Cash. Curtis is described as "between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, spare made, dark hair, blue eyes, long sharp nose, rather dark skin, thin visage, slow speech and down look, has a knot on one of his fingers, which causes it to be a little crooked and stiff, supposed to be on the left hand."

The board for interoal improvements, met at Raleigh on Monday the 28th ult. Present Gabriel Holmes, esq. president of the board, and Duncan Cameron, John Owen, John D. Hawkins, Durant Hatch and Thomas Turner, esquires, members.

Mr. Fulton, laid before the board a contract for the improvement of Cape-Fear river below Wilmington, made by him on behalf of the board, with *Richard Taylor and Edward Williams*; the work to be completed by the 1st of August, 1824, for the sum of 15,000 dollars. The contract was received and ratified by the board, and *Hinton James*, esq. was appointed superintendant of said works, to see that they be completed according to the plans and specifications of the contract.

Some instructions were given as to the employment of the civil engineer and his assistant, and the board adjourned until the 4th Monday in July next.

Register.

On the 16th ultimo, a negro waggoner cruelly beat one of his horses to death in Fayetteville. He was taken before a magistrate, and "sentenced (says the Observer) to a punishment well suited to his offence."

Salisbury, April 29.

Counterfeits.—One day last week, a counterfeit five dollar bill, on the Cape Fear Bank, was attempted to be passed at one of the stores in this town. The clerk instantly condemned the note, as being a spurious one. He discovered, while the man who offered the note had his poocket book open, other counterfeit notes in it, and expressed a wish to see them; this the man *refused*. He soon left the store, and has not been seen in town since. It would be prudent for those persons who are not well acquainted with bills in general, to be extremely cautious of taking them from strangers. *West. Car.*

On Tuesday, the 22d instant, Baron de Thuyll, commissioned as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Russia, was presented to the president, by Mr. Adams, secretary of state, when he delivered his credential letters, and was accordingly received by the president in his character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, to this government.

Lieutenant MAYO, of the United States' ship Franklin, (now in the South Sea,) arrived in Washington City on Sunday evening, having landed at Annappolis on the preceding evening, from the schooner Freemason, of Baltimore—He left Valparaiso on the 13th of January last in the despatch-boot Peruvian, lieut. H. Henry, as bearer of despatches from commodore CHARLES STEWART to the government of the United States. On his passage home, he came through Peru, the Republic of Columbia, (having crossed the isthmus of Panama,) and the Empire of Mexico.

A letter from Caraccas, of the 23d of March, states, that the government of Columbia has made the following appointments:

M. SALAZAR, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from that government to the United States.

Colonel PALACIO, to be consul general to the United States.

At the funeral of lieut. Cocke at Porto Rico, the American and British officers followed, two abreast—being arranged an American and British officer together.

Pirates.—Capt. Saunders, who arrived at New York from New Orleans in the schooner Gleaner, reports that he was boarded on the 10th inst. near Key West, by a boat from com. Porter's squadron, and informed by the commanding officer that a British sloop had captured a piratical vessel of 60 men, commanded by the celebrated La Fitte, who has been for a long time notorious as a pirate and smuggler on the Florida coast and Barrataria, and that he was killed in the action. The pirates hoisted the bloody flag, and asked no quarters, not expecting that any would be given them. Almost all the pirates on board were either killed or wounded

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Colonel I. B. Wood, of Providence (R. I.) who some time ago, lost a large sum of money, which had been entrusted to his care by a New York broker, and for which a verdict was recovered against him, has drawn ten thousand dollars in the Rhode Island Domestic Lottery.

A letter dated St. Louis, (Missouri,) March 14, says—"A truly unfortunate and melancholy accident happened yesterday, within half a mile of this place, on the St. Charles road, by the explosion of a cask containing 320 lbs. of powder, by which three men were killed. They were part of the company destined to the Rocky mountains."

Farmers Prospects.—Accounts from several parts of Pennsylvania state that the present appearance of the crops is very promising, and should the season continue favourable, it is believed the harvest will be considerably heavier than it has been for some years back.

A letter from New-Orleans states that the weather from the 10th to the 16th of March was intensely cold; the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer descended to 14 degrees. The ponds in the surburbs were frozen over, so as to afford to the "northern boys" an indulgence in their winter amusement of skaiting. The Orange trees are all killed, those of fifty winters standing are gone with the scions, the Figs likewise are gone. The extremes of heat and cold last summer and winter, ought to place this as a remarkable epoch in Thermometrical History.

Valuable Improvement.—We are informed, says the New York Evening Post, that the window frames and sashes of the new and elegant building now erecting in Wall-street as the United States Branch Bank, are to be of solid brass, and are imported from England. This valuable and safe improvement has superceded the material of wood in all the new banking establishments in London. We trust our brass founders will take the hint, and not suffer Birmingham to supply what they can so easily make in their own city.

Licensed Gambling.—The legislature of Louisiana have passed an act for licensing ten gambling houses in the city of New Orleans, each of which to pay a tax of 5000 dollars to the state, before the license is granted.

At a late court of sessions at N. York, a man was sentenced to three months to the tread-mill for beating his wife.

The Providence Journal gives the following instance of *rapid weaving:* "On 30 water looms, at the factory of Messrs. Dodges, 5424 1-4 yards of No. 20. 4 4 sheeting was wove on the week ending 22d ult. averaging, per day, on each loom more than 30 yards."

A correspondent of the Newark Centinel states the almost-incredible fact, that during the year ending on the first instant *three hundred and thirty eight* persons were committed to the jail of the county of Essex *for debt*.—141 of which were kept in close confineiment —aggregate amount of debts for which they were committed, 55,460 dollars!

Ardent Spirits.—An association has been formed in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J. to check, "by precept and example," the immoderate use of ardent liquors. This is a most praise-worthy attempt to suppress a growing and blasting evil, and it is trusted, will, in a good degree, succeed.

The American schooner Curlew, from Bath (Me.) in order to avoid the duties imposed by the British navigation law, on *live stock*, had arrived at Barbadoes, with a cargo of *dead meat*, consisting of quarters of beef, mutton, &c. packed in ice.

The L. I. Star says, "A superior *fanning mill* has been invented by Mr. David Nevius, of Flatlands, which cleaned 100 bushels of rye in one hour, and 52 bushels of corn in seven minutes, as can be testified by a large number of the inhabitants of the above village."

A Mr. Matthew M'Kinney, aged between 60 and 70 years, died lately in Orange co. N. Y. jail, where he had been confined 30 years for a single debt. Six months imprisonment for petit larceny, three years for horse stealing, seven years for manslaughter, and thirty for the *crime* of being in debt!

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 1st instant, by the Rev. Ezekiel B. Curry, Mr. WILLIAM CRISWELL to Miss JANE BAKER, daughter of Mr. Joseph Baker, all of this county.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
April	30	59	62	60
May	1	60	65	63
	2	58	72	73
	3	65	70	75
	4	70	79	81
	5	56	65	69
	6	61	69	74

☞ The Rev. Mr. Green, of Williamsborough, will preach at St. Mary's Chapel on the ensuing Sabbath, the second Sunday in May.

☞ The Ninth Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Baptist Society, for Missions, Foreign and Domestic, will commence on Saturday, the 24th of May next, at Southerland's Meeting House, 18 miles north of Raleigh, in Wake county. Members of the society, and brethren in the ministry, in general, are repectfully invited to attend.

Wm. Lightfoot, *Rec. Sec'y.*

April 30.

MASONIC.

THE members of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, are requested to attend a meeting of the Lodge on Thursday the 15th instant, on business of importance.

John Van Hook, *Sec'y.*

March 1 69—3w

William H. Phillips & Co.

HAVE just received from Wilmington, their spring supply of Groceries, which makes their assortment complete. Among them are Porter, Newark Cider, Philadelphia Ale, and Lime Juice by the quart or gallon.

May 6. 69—

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE just received a general assortment of Goods suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are disposed to sell on accommodating terms. Their customers and the public, are invited to call on them.

May 6. 69—3w

STILLS FOR SALE.

JOEL REYNOLDS & Co. have just received a supply of the best materials, and are now prepared to make STILLS of every description; also all kinds of TIN WARE; which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit.

May 6. 69—

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale two hundred acres of land on the head waters of Hyco and Eno, adjoining the lands of Asahel Moore and others, and am willing to take a fair price for it. Mr. Moore will show the land. Application may be made to Jonathan P. Sneed, esq. of Hillsborough, or to me in Oxford.

Wm. M. Sneed.

May 6. 69—2m

New Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, selected from the latest importations, which will be sold low for cash; among which are,

4-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins,
4-4 tamboured Book ditto,
4-4 and 6-4 plain ditto,
4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured Leno Muslins,
4-4 and 6-4 mull mull and jaconet Muslins,
Jaconet Muslin Robes,
Figured, hair-cord, and sattin striped Cambric Muslins,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
6-4 Scotch Lawn,
4-4 Jaconet Cravats, very fine,
Insertings and Flounces,
Rich Thread Laces and Bobinett,
Printed and cotton damask Shawls,
Printed pocket Handkerchiefs,
Steam loom Shirtings,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens,
rish, brown and black ditto,
4-4 Apron Checks,
Nankin and Canton Crapes, black and colored,
Italian ditto,
7-4 Crape Shawls,
Crape Scarfs,
Black Sinshaws and Sarsanett,
Zelia and plaid silk Handkerchiefs,
Black Barcelona,
Women's black and white silk Hose,
Men's do. do. do.
3 boxes assorted Ribbons,
Cambric and common Dimity,
Ginghams and Callicoes,
Furniture calicoes,
Linen Cambricks and Lawns,
Linen and cotton Diapers,
Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Silk and cotton Velvets,
Ladies' black and white silk Gloves,
Men's ditto,
Sewing Silk and Twist, all colours,
White and coloured Thread,
Holt's wire cotton Thread: cotton Balls,
Turkey red cotton Yarn,
Needles, silver and gold eyed ditto,
3-4 blue cotton Cassimeres,
Plain, black and white Sattins and Florence Silks,
Hank Galloons,
Millinett, Bonnet Wire,
Tapes and Ribbons,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Beaver Gloves,
Silk and Florentine Vests,
Striped ditto,
Real shell tuck and side Combs,
Imitation Horn do.
Redding Combs,
Ivory do.
Domestic Shirtings and Plaids,
Russia Duck, &c. &c.

ALSO,

2 cases gentlemen's fine water proof Hats,
Ladies' Morocco Shoes, assorted,
Men's fine leather ditto,
Ditto Boots,

Leghorn Bonnets and Hats,

AND

A general assortment of Groceries.

Birdsall & Co.

P. S. An additional supply shortly expected.

April 15. 66—tf

The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office.

THE EXCELLENCY OF WOMAN.

Who, in this world of care and strife,
Doth kindly cheer and sweeten life,
As friend, companion, and as wife!
'Tis woman!

Who, by a thousand tender wiles,
By fond endearments and by smiles,
Our bosom of its grief beguiles!
'Tis woman.

From whom do all our pleasures flow?
Who draws the scorpion sting of woe,
And makes the heart with transport glow!
'Tis woman!

Who, of a nature more refined,
Doth soften man's rude, stubborn mind,
And make him gentle, mild and kind!
'Tis woman!

Who binds us all to one another,
By silken bands of father, mother,
Of husband, children, sister, brother!
'Tis woman!

When, hours of absence past, we meet,
Say, who enraptured, runs to greet
Our glad return, with kisses sweet?
'Tis woman.

Who, in a word, a touch, a sigh,
The simple glancing of her eye,
Can fill the soul with ecstacy?
'Tis woman!

Eden she lost, ensnared to vice;
But well has she repaid its price,
For earth is made a paradise,
By woman!

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

The following is a free translation of a German tale, by Langbein. I am tolerably confident that it has not appeared in an English dress.

In the ancient days of chivalry lived a worthy and brave knight, whose name was Hugh. Until the age of fifty he had known no other love than the full goblet, and instead of seeking a "lady fair," who might grace the halls of his antique castle, he sought nothing but tilts and tournaments, from which he always returned victor. At last, that beardless urchin, Cupid, couched his lance, and fairly unhorsed our bachelor. He saw Angelica, the fairest flower of the land, he forgot the grey hairs that shaded his temples, and led the beautiful bride to the alter of Hymen.

Happily for sir Hugh, his lady was a pattern of female excellence; and the strict propriety of her conduct soon drove away the gay butterflies that fluttered round the lovely flower of her beauty. Sir Hugh knew her well tried virtue, and therefore prized her more than the pupil of his eye. Alas! he had been a bachelor too long; he knew not that at least one fault is the share of the most perfect of women.

Early one morning, sir Hugh rode out accompanied by his faithful Squire, to pay a visit to a neighbouring knight who had long been his companion in arms. They had not proceeded far, when sir Hugh, reining his steed, thus addressed his squire: "Conrad, a thought has just now occurred to me which gives me much uneasiness. You know this is the very day when Friar Nicholas usually comes to the castle to say mass to myself and lady Angelica. Now I do not wish this fellow on any domains in my absence; these priests are sad wights, much readier to break than keep the 7th commandment. Quick therefore, return and deliver my commands to your lady, not to receive the friar to-day." Conrad shook his head and replied—"Pardon me noble knight, will not my lady do this of her own accord?"

"Yes, perhaps; but will I not be more sure of it, if I comman ?"

"Think you so?" answered Conrad.—"Now I in my simplicity, think exactly the reverse. Follow, for once, the advice of your faithful servant, and leave commands out of the question in so delicate an affair."

"Delicate here, delicate there," cried the knight in a passion, "I dont know what the devil is the matter with you to day. Is it inconvenient to ride back a few miles.

"Oh!" said Conrad, "when my lord addresses me in this manner, I have nothing to do but obey." So saying, he turned his horse's head, stuck the spur's rowel deep into his flanks, and soon came in sight of the castle.

Angelica saw him galloping over the drawbridge; and all anxiety and fear for her lord, cried out of the window, "Why back in such haste? Has any misfortune befallen sir Hugh?"

"No my lady," answered Conrad; "my worthy lord is only afraid lest some accident might happen to you, if you should be tempted to ride Sultan."

"I ride? I ride our monstrous bull dog Sultan?" asked Angelica greatly surprised. "Conrad, I fear you have looked too deeply into the bottle. Surely my lord would not send me so ridiculous a message."

"Yet he did my lady," answered Conrad, "and he added expressly, "I know Sultan; he bites like a furious dragon when treated as a poney, he therefore wishes you to amuse yourself in some other manner."

His message delivered, Conrad returned to his lord.

"Do I dream?" said Angelica to herself "This idea of my lord is so strange that I could almost believe the whole a dream. What can he mean by it! Is it not enough that I have hitherto read his wishes in his eyes and obeyed him in every thing? Have I merited this treatment? Shall we increase the circle of his power daily, until he at last become my capricious tyrant? Ha! see now how incorrect it is, to yield in every thing—even the worm in the dust will turn when trod upon. No, no, sir knight, we have not come so far yet. I am determined now, and were it only for the sake of my having my own will, to ride Sultan; it will not only afford me a novel amusement for the day, but I shall also have the pleasure of playing my crusty old curmudgeon a handsome trick."

Angelica's monologue was interrupted by the entrance of a servant, who informed her that the Friar Nicholas was in the drawing-room.

"I cannot see him to day," said Angelica; "my husband is not at home. Make the necessary apology, and request him to call again to-morrow."

"I like father Nicholas well enough," said Angelica, continuing her soliloquy; "but he shall not disturb my merry little ride; I wish my poney was ready; he must have an easy trot; as to his teeth, I am not afraid of them, for he looks as meek as a lamb."

"Sultan, Sultan," resounded now through every corner of the castle. At length, Sultan having finished a noble feast on bones, left his den and obeyed the call of his mistress. Long did Angelica coax the surly dog, before she brought him into good humour, her white and delicate hand patted his neck and she even condescended to call him her dear, poor Sultan. At length she ventured to mount her galloway; but Sultan not understanding the amusement, turned his head and grinned; a little more patting and coaxing, however, rendered him quiet. Our fair equestrian was now mounted; but alas! Sultan would not move; in spit of all his mistress's exertions he would not raise a foot. Angelica tired of remaining stationary, determined to make him move. "Sultan, says she, Sultan, you had better move, or I'll give you the spurs." And as this threat had no effect, spurred him briskly with her heels. The surly Sultan could bear no more, loosing all patience, he darted forward, threw off his burden, and bit her in the arm.

Angelica dropped a few tears, then jumped up and turned her *poor dear Sultan* out of the room.

Evening came, and with it Sir Hugh, With ill concealed suspicion, he inquired whether the holy father Nicholas had called.

"To be sure he was here," answered Angelica, but I requested him to call again to-morrow."

With a triumphant look the knight turned towards Conrad, and whispered "Do you see wiseacre, what commands can do!"

Conrad smiled, shrugged his shoulders and was quiet.

Sir Hugh now first remarked that his lady's arm was tied up. He enquired the reason.

Sultan bit me, replied Angelica angrily; and you my lord are to blame.

"I?" said sir Hugh.

"Yes, you my lord, was the reply, Had you not forbidden me to ride your malicious treacherous dog, I would not have thought of it in a thousand years."

Sir Hugh was silent; but went out to seek Conrad, who had retired.

"What message did you deliver to your lady!"

Conrad was compelled to confess the whole truth.

"Did I order you to do so?" said the enraged knight.

"Certainly not," replied the servant; "and yet I think it was right. Do you see now what would have been the consequence if I had delivered your message?"

"Tis true, my lady is the jewel of her sex, but like all the daughters of Eve, *she cannot withstand the temptation of plucking fruit from the forbidden tree.*"

RELIGIOUS OPINION.

Diversity of opinion (says a late writer) there always has been, and always will be amongst men. To bring all men to one standard of religious faith, would be as vain an attempt, as to bring them all to the same measure of height and stature. —No two leaves on any tree are exactly similar: and minds are as variously constituted as bodies. Variety, in short, is nature's great law. Diversity of opinion gives exercise for mutual condescensions, for charity, for free inquiry, and for fearless exercise of our reasoning faculties, without which these virtues have no scope; and good thus results from it. 'Lightnings and earthquakes break not God's design.' It is the variety of tones that produces the sweetest chords, whilst one unvarying note would tire and disgust. It is the variety of nature that imparts to it its loveliest charms. All will be harmony in religion when men who agree to differ, will allow the christian name to those who differ from themselves. Only about one fifth part of the human race have, as yet, embraced the christian religion under any form, and that single fifth part is divided into above 500 different sects. Among all these are undoubtedly many sincere inquirers after truth, whom God approves, and will finally accept, notwithstanding the mistake of their heads.

It is no uncommon thing for a large portion of persons whose time is unavoidably engrossed by the cares and concerns of life, or whose hours of religious study are principally confined to the Sabbath day, to perplex themselves with different sects and opinions, and to display all their zeal upon the hidden and mysterious parts of scripture, as though religion was a mere system of discordant opinions, instead of being what it really is, a rule of daily practice.—It would contribute much more to the cause of christian truth, and much better to their own comfort and improvement, if they bestowed their exclusive attention upon the *obvious* doctrines and practical precepts of the gospel, and less upon mysteries and speculations, which tend to strife and discord, rather than to edification and brotherly love. Whatever these may effect, one thing is certain, that they neither enlighten the mind, nor amend the heart, nor improve the morals; and they certainly do not sweeten the temper. They lead men only to contend so warmly for what they do not understand, that they are in danger of forgetting to practice what is most important for them to perform. And remember that it is the best religion which leads us best to fulfil our duties. He who does justly, loves mercy, and walks humbly with God, is most acceptable to him; and he who thus aims to be good will not finally fail to be happy."

TO ALL CHRISTIANS.

It is an error to believe, that devotion nourishes a spirit of severity, in judging of the manners and characters of others. Under this reproach, it has so long suffered in the world, that, with too many, the appellation of devout, suggests no other character, but that of a sour and recluse bigot, who delights in censure. But the reproach is unjust: such a spirit is entirely opposite to the nature of true devotion. The first traces which this imprints on the mind, are candour and humility. Its principles are liberal; its genius is unassuming and mild. Severe only to itself, it makes every allowance for others which humanity can suggest. It claims no privilege of looking into their hearts, or of deciding with respect to their eternal state. If *your* supposed devotion produce contrary effects, if it infuse hashness in your sentiments, and acrimony into your speech; you may conclude that, under a serious appearance, carnal passions lurk. And, if ever it shall so far lift you up with self conceit, as to make you establish your own opinions as an infallible standard for the whole christian world, and lead you to consign to perdition all who differ from you, either in doctrinal tenets, or in the mode of expressing them; you may rest assured, that to too much pride you have joined much ignorance, both of the nature of devotion, and of the gospel of Christ.—*Blair's Sermons.*

PARTING WITH FRIENDS.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to Miss Hurbard, on the death of his brother Mr. John Franklin.

I condole with you. We have lost a most dear and valuable relation.—But it is the will of God and nature, that these mortal bodies be laid aside, when the soul is to enter into real life. This is rather an embryo state, a preparation for living. A man is not completely born, until he be dead. Why then should we grieve that a new child is born among the immortals—a new member added to their happy society? We are spirits: that bodies should be lent us, while they can afford us pleasure, assist us in acquiring knowledge, or doing good to our fellow creatures, is a kind of benevolent act of God. When they become unfit for these purposes, and afford us pain instead of pleasure, instead of aid become an incumbrance, and answer none of the intentions for which they were given, it is equally kind and benevolent that a way is provided by which we may get rid of them. Death is that way. We ourselves, in some cases, prudently chuse a partial death. A mangled, painful limb, which cannot be restored, we willingly cut off.—He who plucks out a tooth, parts with it freely, since the pain goes with it; and he who quits the whole body, parts at once with all pain, and all possibilities of pains and disease it was liable to, or capable of making him suffer.

Our friend and we are invited abroad to a party of pleasure, which is to last for ever. His chaise was ready first, and he is gone before us. We could not conveniently start together; and why should you and I be grieved at this, since we are soon to follow, and know where to find him? Adieu.

EFFECTS OF PROSPERITY.

In the temperate and delicious climates of the earth, which ought to operate as perpetual stimulants to grateful piety, there is, I apprehend, too much enjoyment to leave room for any great portion of religious fervor. The inhabitants are too well satisfied with this world to look much beyond it. "I have no objection," said an English sailor, "to pray upon the occasion of a storm or a battle; but they make us pray on board our ship when it is the finest weather possible, and not an enemy's flag to be seen!" This is but a blind aggravation of a prevalent feeling among mankind, when the very blessings we enjoy, by attaching us to earth, render us almost indifferent to heaven. When they were comforting a king of France upon his death bed with assurances of a perennial throne amid the regions of the blessed, he replied, with a melancholy air, that he was perfectly satisfied with the Thuilleries and France.

New Monthly Mag.

The law is like a mouse-trap—you are first tempted to put your nose into it by the savoury smell of the toasted cheese, or in other words, the prospect of gaining an advantage. You venture a little further; the passage is narrow, it is crowded full of hungry attornies, and you would fain draw back, but, you find a hook in your ear pretty soon, and to go forward is the only remedy. The further you go in the more impracticable is the retreat—at last you are in head and feet, and then if they let you out it will be because you are too poor for picking. He who knows enough of the law to keep out of it, is well off. Its often cheaper to give a neighbor his demand and ten pounds in the bargain, than to go to loggerheads and gain your suit. You may injure him, it is true—and you may bite your nose off to spite your face.

Genius at first is like a spark of fire, that is easily quenced by neglect, or kindled into a vivid flame by care and nourishment. If left to itself it expires or increases as the materials which encompass it are uncongenial or congenial to it. A breath may blow it into brilliancy, and a drop of water quench it forever. When nurtured and enkindled, it blazes and enlightens and warms all around it—producing health, and joy; but if it overleaps its proper boundary, too often consumes and desolates the fabric in which it had its earliest existence, and expires at last amid the ruins it has made. In the character of Chatterton, we see it quenched as soon as it appeared—in that of Washington, we see it lighting up a realm, and imparting its temperate heat to others, while Alexander stands a conspicuous monument of the danger of genius when it bursts upon the world, unguided by reason or religion.

ENVY PUNISHED.

Denis, king of Portugal, married Elizabeth, daughter to Peter, king of Arragon, more for beauty and advantages of her birth, than her virtue and piety; nevertheless he permitted her to act as she pleased in matters of religion. And although he did not pride himself on his great virtues, he could not but esteem and admire those of his wife. Elizabeth suffered much unhappiness from the king's behaviour. He listened to a calumniator, who accused this pious queen of having a gallant intercourse with a page whom she employed to convey charitable donations to the unfortunate poor, and for other acts of piety. He was a virtuous young man, and delighted at being employed in such commissions.

The accuser was a page of the king's whom jealousy had rendered an enemy to the queen's page. The king easily credited the impostor, for he judged of the queen's heart by his own.

One day when he was walking, he went by a lime kiln! He called the master who was keeping up the fire, and told him that he would send a page in the morning, as if to know the result of some commissions that he might have given him, and when he came, he desired that he might be thrown into the flaming furnace. The next day the king did not fail to send the queen's page to the lime maker, to ask him if he had executed his orders. The page went immediately, but passing a church in his way, he went in to hear mass. They had already begun, and there-ore staid till that was finished, that he might afterwards hear another.

The king's page, who knew where and for what purpose the queen's page had been sent, was impatient to know the event, and he followed him to know whether the king's orders had been obeyed. The lime maker perceived him, thought it was the page he was to seize. His workmen then laid hold of him, and threw him into the furnace, where he was consumed in a few minutes. The queen's page, when mass was over, proceeded on his way, to ask the lime maker whether he had executed the orders which the king had given him the preceding evening. "Tell the king," replied he, "that I have done what he commanded." This mistake produced the most beneficial effects on the king: he quitted his debauched course of life, and became a most faithful and affectionate husband.

The Rev. Mr. H. a gentleman of singular humour, had retired to ease and independence, as the rector of ———. Being a justice of the peace, he was frequently teazed with some idle differences among the inhabitants of the place. Not being willing to be broken upon by such frivolous complaints, when the application was made to him for some redress of some imaginary injury, his custom was to dismiss them with saying, "he would send for them, when he had leisure to attend to their business." The first rainy day that next happened, he took care to send for the parties, and received them sitting in the porch of the door, which just provided shelter for himself and clerk, whilst the complainants were obliged to stand exposed to the inclement sky, all the while uncovered, to pay proper respect to the king's justice of the peace. By this means he entirely cured the country folks in the neighbourhood of litigious dispositions. His blunt manner of enforcing wholesome truths as a clergyman was as remarkable as his peculiarity in the commission of the peace. One Sunday as he was preaching on moral duties from these words: "Render therefore unto all their due." In explaining his text, he observed that there were duties which man owed to himself as well as to others. —"And," added he, "when they are not attended to, I never had a good opinion of that man. For this reason," he proceeded, turning himself to a particular part of the church, "I never have had a good opinion of you, John Trott, since you sold me those sheep, six months ago, and never called for the money."

KILL OR CURE.

A Doctor in Scotland was employed by a poor man, to attend to his wife who was dangerously ill. The doctor gave a hint amounting to a suspicion, that he would not be paid. I have says the man, five pounds, and if, says he to the doctor, you kill or cure, you shall have it. The woman died under the doctor's hands; and after a reasonable time, he called for five pounds.—The man asked the doctor if he *killed* his wife? "No." "Did you *cure* her?" "No."—Then said the poor man, you have no legal demand, and turned upon his heel.

An Irish pig merchant, who had more money in his pocket than his ragged appearance denoted, took an inside passage in one of our stage coaches, during the late severe frost. A dandy, of the first order, who was a fellow passenger, was evidently annoyed by the presence of Pat; and having missed his handkerchief, tasked him with having picked his pocket, threatening to have him taken before a magistrate at the next stage. Before they arrived there, however, the exquisite found his handkerchief, which he had deposited in his hat. He made a very awkward kind of an apology upon the occasion; but Pat stopped him short with this remark, "Make yourself easy, my honey; there is no occasion for any bother about the matter. You took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman; and we are both mistaken; that's all, my honey."

Liv. Mercury.

Benefits of Education.

One great advantage arising from the cultivation of the mind, is that we are thereby rendered susceptible of those intellectual enjoyments which are innocent, pure and rational, and are made substitutes for those sensual pleasures which weaken and debilitate both the mind and the body. The man who can be happy with a book in his closet, will not seek happiness over a bottle in a tavern.